App. F. IX-4

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Later References.

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GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. one

Part B for August, 1941

SUBJECT.

Two copies of Compilation Code of Instructions for the conduct of the Eighth Census of Mysore 1941

J B Ramanna
8/9/41

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OFFICE OF THE CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT
IN MYSORE.

No. A.4.132-41 Dated Bangalore, 18th July 1941

Encl - 2 copies

SECY. DEV. DEPT. 21. JUL. 1941 GOVT OF MYSORE

FROM

P. H. KRISHNA RAO, ESQ., M.A.,
CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT IN MYSORE,
BANGALORE.

To

V. VEDAVYASACHARYA, ESQ., B.A.,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department,
BANGALORE.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith for the information of Government two copies of Compilation Code of Instructions for the conduct of the Eighth Census of Mysore 1941.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR L. S. G. & P. H.
Date 30.7.41
No. 628

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

S. Nagaraja
for CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT.

SRS.

SECY. DEV. DEPT. 22. JUL. 1941 GOVT. OF MYSORE

Submitted for perusal.

Minister (LSG)

29/7/41

4.8.41

CODE OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE EIGHTH CENSUS OF MYSORE, 1941

COMPILATION

BANGALORE:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS
1941

CONTENTS.

	PARA	PAG
Preamble and Summary	1-3	1
Compilation Registers	4	1
Testing	5	2
Preparation of Village Tables	6	2
General Principle in Tabulation	7	3
Table XIII—Community	8	3
Table IV—Towns Classified by Population ...	10	3
Table II—Variation in Population During Fifty Years	11	3
Table I—Area, Houses and Population ...	12	3
Table III—Towns and Villages Classified by Population	13	4
Table V—Towns Arranged Territorially with Population by Communities	14	4
Table VII—Age and Civil Condition ...	15	4
Table XI—Literacy by Community and Age ...	16	7
Table VI—BirthPlace	17	9
Table XII (i)—Mother-tongue	18	9
Table XII (ii)—Bilingualism	19	9
Table XIV—Variation in Population of Selected Tribes and Castes	20	9
Table XV—Europeans and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians by Race and Age	21	10
Table VIII—Means of Livelihood	22	10
Table IX—Industry	23	13
Table X—Unemployment	24	13
Cities	25	14
Progress report	26	14

COMPILATION.

Preamble and Summary.—The sorting stage produces sets of figures against various heads. Compilation, the stage following, is that at which this sorters' product is cast into the form required by the tables we publish.

2. In a census, compilation is less fundamental than sorting or, *a fortiori*, than enumeration; since without these preliminary processes, it could not happen at all. On the other hand, it is in many ways a critical stage. It requires concentration, accuracy and intelligence and is much less a mechanical operation than sorting. Frequently, *e.g.*, in the age table, it calls for a steady succession of calculation of fractions, in which concentration is particularly important. Errors can be more easily masked in some ways at this stage, and all over, *it is one where absolute accuracy is essential.* Error at this stage of our operations is most serious.

3. Clearly, as soon as sorters have made headway with a table, material has become available for compilers also and hence compilation should go on along with sorting; as soon as all the sorters' tickets for a particular table are passed as correct, they should be handed on to the compilers and entered up at once in the proper compilation register. The compilers should work in pairs and check each other's results.

4. *Compilation Registers.*—The totals in the sorters' tickets are posted on to these registers and the district totals are struck.

All entries in this register (except intermediate totals) will be in ink, black ink being used for the figures posted from the tickets and red ink for the page totals. The names of the taluks and towns should be copied in column 1 of the register throughout in regular order, which should be settled beforehand, provision being made for cases where slips of a taluk are divided for sorting purposes into two or more units.

All the sheets required for each table for a district should be bound together neatly. The sheets are printed

on both sides. Each of these is a page and the pages should be numbered consecutively. The community, sex and other details should be noted on the top of each page. A label should be pasted on the outside cover showing the particulars of the registers and the number of the page. Thus, for Table VII the following particulars should be given on the cover.

TABLE VII.

DISTRICT.

			Page No.
Hindu, male, unmarried	...	...	...
Hindu, male, married	...	...	..
Hindu, male, widow	.	...	...
Hindu, male, divorced, etc.	...	...	...

5. *Testing.*—The entries in the compilation registers must be compared very carefully with those in the sorters' tickets. *The compilers and their supervisors should be warned that they will be held responsible for mistakes detected.*

The Assistants to the Superintendent must be in general and constant control of operations *but the supervisors have the primary responsibility for accuracy.* The Assistants to the Superintendent must take a wider vision, *e.g.*, a vigilant look-out for marked departures from previous results and in general, close concern with the actual interpretation of the figures.

6. *Preparation of Village Tables.*—When the sorters' ticket for Table XIII has been completed, the village totals should be struck in red ink. These totals will then be posted in village tables. These tables should be arranged by taluks and bound up by districts. Each volume should be paged and furnished with a table of contents showing the pages where the villages of each taluk are entered, and also with an alphabetical index of villages.

The figures for the floating population should be entered separately below the village total, and not included in it.

Any other local detail collected can be entered in any way most convenient to its nature. Thus the number of houses can be shown in an additional column, the figures being extracted from the circle summaries. Where cattle count has been taken, the figures could be shown similarly in a column against each village if desired and so on.

The neat and compendious presentation of these village statistics is a matter requiring, but repaying, much thought.

7. The notes below on detailed tables follow more or less the order in which the compilers will approach them. The general principle in all census tabulation is to arrange the work as far as possible so that one stage will fit naturally into, and assist, its successor. Thus we come to.—

8. *Table XIII—Community.*—The particulars given in the sorter's ticket for this table should be totalled for the district. Figures should be given for all the communities mentioned in the form of the table. This ought to be comprehensive enough for any one region but if in a particular area some other community is considered as requiring mention, figures can be taken out for it also. Any other communities if returned should be grouped under 'Others', the details being given in the fly-leaf. Brahmos and Aryas should be included among other Hindus.

9. *Tables I, II and IV.*—These tables can be prepared from the figures given in the sorters' tickets for Table XIII.

10. *Table IV—Towns Classified by Population.*—This table should be compiled first. It is on a population basis and the classification should follow the numbers below:—

Class I	...	100,000 and over
Class II	...	50,000 to 100,000
Class III	...	20,000 to 50,000
Class IV	...	10,000 to 20,000
Class V	...	5,000 to 10,000
Class VI	...	Under 5,000

The population of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, must, in all cases, be shown separately.

The totals for the various classes for past decades should not be adjusted for changes revealed at this census, but should stand unaltered as they were in 1931.

11. *Table II—Variation in Population During Fifty Years.*—The figures recorded at the previous censuses should be adjusted in cases where there have been subsequent changes of area.

12. *Table I—Area, Houses and Population.*—The fly-leaf of this table should contain a reminder that population details for taluks and town areas are to be found in

Provincial Tables I and II. A reference could also be made to the village statistics (where these are printed).

The areas shown in column 2 of the table should be revised with reference to the latest information available. Where changes are made, it should be explained on the fly-leaf whether they are due to fresh measurement or actual accretions, etc.

The number of towns shown in column 3 has to correspond with the numbers given in Table IV.

Particulars of occupied houses in columns 5—7 should be taken from the charge summaries.

The fly-leaf to the table should give the urban total and urban-rural ratio that emerge when the common standard definition is applied, *viz.*, places with 5,000 population or more appearing as towns in Table IV.

13. *Table III—Towns and Villages Classified by Population.*—This table should not be prepared till after the compilation of Table IV has been approved. It will be compiled from the village census tables. The population of each village will be entered taluk by taluk in a tabulation register with columns corresponding to columns 5, 7, 9, etc., of Table III. At the foot of each page, totals will be struck for each column and the number of entries (villages) noted below them. These figures will be added up, first for the taluk, and then for the district. The floating population will be shown in a separate column at the end.

14. *Table V—Towns Arranged Territorially with Population by Communities.*—The figures for this table will be taken from the sorters' ticket for Table XIII. In the case of municipalities with civil lines adjoining them, the whole area should be treated as a single town but in this table separate figures should be given below the total in smaller type for the municipality, suburb, etc.

The communities for which figures will be given in the All-India Table are mentioned in the form of the table. Details for others will be given in the fly-leaf. Specific mention of other communities in the tables may be confined to those that are important in the State. Communities not shown separately should be lumped together as 'others'. Details of the items included under this head should be given in the fly-leaf.

15. *Table VII—Age and Civil Condition.*—Hitherto compilation effort has been simple and straightforward, largely a matter of copying and arrangement. With

Table VII, we encounter the first substantial effort of compilation in the proper sense where regular and systematic calculation and attribution of fractions are required. Consequently, particular care and regularity and concentration are necessary. Compilers will have to divide a succession of figures into 2/5 and 3/5 and allot each part to its proper compiler's age group. It is most important that these fractions should not be mixed up and it may help if compilers are reminded that the 3/5 always comes in an earlier age group than the 2/5; thus when one element of any head H. I. J. etc., remains for allocation, the other having been disposed of, it should invariably be the smaller fraction.

The first process is to convert the sorters' age groups into compilers' age groups. The compilation ticket for this purpose will be as follows:—

Sorter's age group	Number of persons Unmd. M. W. D.	Formula	Compiler's age group	Number of persons Unmd. M. W. D.
0 A ...		A ...	0	
1 B ...		B ...	1	
2 C ...		C ...	2	
3 D ...		D ...	3	
4 E ...		E ...	4	
5 F ...		F+G+3/5H...	5—9	
6 G ...		2/5H+3/5I ...	10—14	
7–11 H ...		2/5I+3/5J ...	15—19	
12–16 I ...		2/5J+3/5K ...	20—24	
17–21 J ...		2/5K+3/5L ...	25—29	
22–26 K ...		2/5L+3/5M...	30—34	
27–31 L ...		2/5M+3/5N....	35—39	
32–36 M ...		2/5N+3/5O...	40—44	
37–41 N ...		2/5O+3/5P...	45—49	
42–46 O ...		2/5P+3/5Q...	50—54	
47–51 P ...		2/5Q+3/5R...	55—59	
52–56 Q ...		2/5R+3/5S ...	60—64	
57–61 R ...		2/5S+3/5T ...	65—69	
62–66 S ...		2/5T+U	70 and over	
67–71 T ...			...	
72 and over U ...			...	

On account of the marriage customs of this country, it is necessary to break up the adolescent age period into smaller periods in order to avoid the wrong allocation of civil condition. Consequently, the two five-year sorters'

groups between 7 and 16 are broken into four groups of alternately 2 and 3 years each as shown in the formula below. The sorters have already performed the special sorting into these groups and the important point here is for the compiler to remember the different formulæ he has to apply. Unlike in the general age case, the smaller fraction is allocated in the earlier group.

Sorter's age group	Number of persons M. W. D.	Formula	Compiler's age group
5	F	F+G+H(a)+1/3 H(b)	5–9
6 ...	G	2/3H(b)+I(a) +1/3 I(b)	10–14
7–8 ...	H(a)	...	
9–11 ...	H(b)	....	
12–13 ...	I(a)	...	
14–16 ...	I(b)	...	

The number of unmarried will be obtained by subtracting from the total population in each age group the numbers of married, widowed, and divorced obtained as above described.

The compiler will examine the sorters' tickets to make sure that he has received a ticket for each community and sex of each taluk and town in a district. He will then total up the figures in the ticket for each taluk and town and fill in the compilation ticket applying the formulæ to obtain the compiler's age groups for each taluk, town separately. The compiler will then post the figures in the compilation register. Very great care must be taken to prevent wrong posting, *e.g.*, of the figures for the married on the page referring to the unmarried. As each figure is posted, it should be ticked off on the compilation ticket. When the comparer checks the entry, he should cross the tick. After all the figures have been posted, they will be totalled. When the register has been completed and thoroughly checked, the table will be prepared in the prescribed form.

The printed tables will not display a separate column for divorced as this would mean an excessive consumption of paper for comparatively unimportant items. The details

for divorced will be included among widows in the printed tables but mentioned individually in the fly-leaf.

Figures will be given for the following communities in the all-India Table for all-India, British India and States :—

Hindu.
Muslim.
Christian
- Indian Christians.
- Anglo-Indians.
- European and Allied Races.
- Others.

Jain.
Sikh.
Parsee.
Buddhist.
Jew.
Tribes.

16. *Table XI—Literacy by Community and Age.*— With this table we come to another, where striking off of fractions and their proper allocation enters as a regular operation. The fractions are the same as in Table VII and here, too, the larger fraction is allocated to the earlier group.

The compilation ticket for this purpose will be as follows.

Sorter's age group	Able to read only	Literate in languages other than English	Literate in English	Total literate
0—4 A				
5 B				
6 C				
7—11 D				
12—16 E				
17—21 F				
22—26 G				
27—31 H				
32—36 I				
37—41 J				
42—46 K				
47—51 L				
52 and over M.				

Formulæ	Compiler's age group	Able to read only	Literate in languages other than English	Literate in English	Total literate
A	0—4				
B+C+3/5D	5—9				
2/5D+3/5E	10—14				
2/5E+3/5F	15—19				
2/5F+3/5G	20—24				
2/5G+3/5H	25—29				
2/5H+3/5I	30—34				
2/5I+3/5J	35—39				
2/5J+3/5K	40 44				
2/5K+3/5L	45—49				
2/5L+M	50 and over				

The compiler will total the figures in the sorters' tickets for a taluk or town and enter the figures in the compilation ticket. He will apply the formulæ and obtain the compiler's age group. The figures for the total literate will be obtained by adding the figures for literate in languages otherthan English and literate in English. The figures will then be entered in the Compilation Register.

The population figures for the final table will be obtained from the age table. The figures for illiterate will be obtained by subtracting the total literate from the total population.

At the last census, persons under five were shown as illiterate. For the sake of continuity, it is better to show persons under five as illiterate at this census also.

This time we are recording the script of literacy as well as partial literacy.

So far as script of literacy is concerned, its real function is to provide scope for local comment and elucidation. The sorting by script can, however, be carried on if found necessary.

Provision has been made for the sorting and compilation of the figures for partial literacy. As it is likely to be a rather localised feature, the figures will not be shown in the body of the tables but will be confined to a fly-leaf reference.

Community details will be shown in this table as in the age table (Table VII). Separate figures for depressed classes will be given in Part I of the table.

17. *Table VI—Birth Place.*—The details of birth-place to be given in this table are shown in the statement appended. In the compilation register for this table, the districts of the State should be entered first, in the usual official order. Then the other details should be entered as given in the statement.

Details for 'elsewhere' in the statement should be given in the fly-leaf.

The compilation of this table should be completed as soon as possible, in order that the district officers may have time to examine the figures and study any population movements they disclose. These might have considerable interest and be worth discussion in the Report.

18. *Table XII (i)—Mother-tongue.*—The languages of the State should be entered first, and then the other languages found on the sorters' tickets, following the order in which they were shown in the mother-tongue table of 1931. When the figures for each community have been totalled, they will be added together to form the district total.

In the all-India Table, the languages will be arranged according to the classification based on Sir George Grierson's revised scheme of Indian languages. The actual returns of Hindustani or Urdu will be shown in an appendix to the table. The previous practice of classification as Western Hindi, Eastern Hindi will be repeated in the main table to facilitate comparison with previous years. A single figure covering returns of Urdu-Hindi or equivalent terms should, however, be given in the fly-leaf.

19. *Table XII (ii)—Bilingualism.*—Take the languages in the same order as for the mother-tongue table and enter the total of persons who speak language A as mother-tongue and any other subsidiary language and in the following columns enter the subsidiary languages combined with A so that the total of the subsequent columns adds up to the total given under A. Then take language B and so on. In the all-India Table "Hindi" and "Urdu" returned as subsidiary languages should be combined and shown as "Hindustani."

20. *Table XIV—Variation in Population of Selected Tribes and Castes.*—The names of the tribes and depressed classes should be written alphabetically and figures posted from the sorters' tickets and totalled.

This table makes provision for variation figures for tribes and depressed classes. Figures for particular castes

other than those mentioned above may be extracted, if found necessary.

21. *Table XV—Europeans and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians by Race and Age*.—Enter in the compilation register the district totals. This would be useful for totalling up figures for the State.

22. *Table VIII—Means of Livelihood*.—This is the most difficult table of all and great care and close supervision are required throughout. It is important to grasp the rationale of the whole method before beginning operations.

The contraction m/l has been adopted to serve for the rather long phrase 'Means of livelihood'.

The first step should be for a small selected staff to go through all the sorters' tickets and note in red ink against each m/l the number in the classified scheme to which it belongs. These numbers should be carefully tested since a mistake at this stage would run through the entire table.

It may quite possibly happen that names of m/l will appear, not represented in the standard list, and not easily identifiable in it. In such cases, the orders of the Assistants to the Superintendent should be taken.

It is possible that more than one subsidiary means of livelihood may on occasion appear against a single individual. When this happens, sorting and other operations and preparation of the table should be done with reference to the subsidiary means of livelihood named first in the list.

A note, however, should be made of the other means of livelihood mentioned, and if the numbers of such returns are appreciable, a fly-leaf comment should be made summing up the position indicated by these double, treble, etc., returns of subsidiary means of livelihood.

When the numbering has been passed as correct, the tickets should be handed over to the compilers, who will prepare totals for each group number with the aid of a classification sheet. A separate sheet should be used for each ticket. In it they will copy all the occupations found in the ticket arranged according to group numbers, ticking them off as they do so and will strike a total for each thus:—

M/l.		As principal m/l without subsidiary	As principal m/l with an agri-cultural subsidiary	As principal m/l with some other subsidiary	Having some other principal m/l but this m/l as subsidiary	Partly dependent on this m/l and the same m/l in item 14	Partly dependent on this m/l but a different m/l in item 14	Partly dependent on a different m/l but with this m/l in item 14	Wholly dependent on this m/l
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Group 1	A								
	H								
	U								
	Y								
Total of Group 1									
Group 2	B								
	L								
Total of Group 2									

N. B.—The letters A. H. etc., in column 1 above stand for the actual entries found in the enumeration slips and in the sorters' ticket.

The rationale of the columns above which are based on the sorting for the m/l table have already been explained in the sorting instructions.

This work must be tested in detail, the testing compiler crossing the ticks as each item is tested. The totals must be added up to see that they agree with the original total of the sorters' ticket. When all the classification sheets for the district have been prepared, the group totals should be totalled in the following manner and posted in the compilation register:—

As principal m/l without subsidiary m/l.

Col. 2 of the classification sheet.

As principal m/l with subsidiary m/l.

Total of columns (3) and (4) of the classification sheet.

As subsidiary m/l.

Column 5 of the classification sheet.

As m/l of partly dependents.

Total of Columns 6 and 8 of the classification sheet.

Total dependent on the m/l.

Total of columns 6, 7 and 9 of the classification sheet.

In Part I of Table VIII, sex details will be given only for principal m/l and subsidiary m/l. In the case of activities pursued by partly dependents, and for the total dependent on a m/l, only the total number of persons (males plus females) will be given.

In Part II of the Tables, in the All-India Table, figures will be given for each class, sub-class and order, but only for those groups the total strength of which is not less than 50,000. Sex details will, as in Part I, be given for principal and subsidiary m/l and for class, sub-class and order and for those groups whose total strength is 50,000 persons including not less than 5,000 females.

In Part II of the tables, figures will be given for class, sub-class, and order and for groups whose total strength is not less than one in eight thousand of the population of the State. Sex details will be given for class, sub-class and order and for groups given in the tables if 10 per cent, or more of the total in the group are females.

It should be borne in mind that sorting and compilation should be for all groups irrespective of whether they will be shown in the tables or not. The figures for all groups by sex must be furnished to the Indian Census Commissioner.

Addition of groups to the occupational scheme may be shown using sub-groups distinguished by (a), (b), etc., below the group number in the standard scheme.

In sorting for the table, provision is made for sorting separately for "partially agriculturists" under each m/l. In the compilation sheets also the figures for these will be compiled though in the final table the figures for partially agriculturists will not appear. In sorting for the Industries Table, provision has been made for sorting the answers to question 11 (paid assistants and members of household assisting). These figures will also be compiled under each m/l.

Question 11 is an innovation. Tentatively, however, it is the intention to show in a separate Imperial Table (Table VIII—Part III) the partially agriculturist concept and the paid assistants and members of the household assisting. The table will probably be in the following form:—

M/l	Total following m/l as principal and subsidiary		Paid assistants employed	Members of the household assisting
	Total.	Partially agriculturist.		
	M. F.	M. F. ...	M.—F.	M.—F.

The figures can be given for Orders. But where individual groups are of particular importance, figures for these groups also may be given. Figures should be sent to the Indian Census Commissioner, however, for all groups. District details need not be given in the table.

23. *Table IX—Industry.*—There is a separate compilation register for totalling from the sorters' tickets the paid assistants and members of household assisting.

The age limit for child operative is under 15, youth 15-16 and adult 17 and over. District details will not be given for this table.

The list of industries is confined to industries of all-India importance and figures for all the industries in the list should be sent to the Indian Census Commissioner.

There are many instances, however, of an industry which has a substantial local interest and significance. In such cases, details may be printed in the tables by the use of an appropriate sub-entry to the relevant item in the all-India list. This, however, is subject to the proviso that at least 1,000 people are employed. The exact location of the entries is a matter of discretion with due regard to the saving of space; thus they might appear in the fly-leaf or in a subsidiary table or in the body of the main table itself.

24. *Table X—Unemployment.*—Provision has been made for two tables to give figures for unemployment. But the sorting and compilation provide for unemployment figures by community and also according to the m/l

on which these persons in search of work are dependent. If reliable figures are forthcoming, it is the intention to show unemployment as relating to persons connected with particular occupations and also unemployment by community.

25. *Cities.*—In the case of all the tables, the figures for cities should be given separately.

Note.—The population of C. & M. Station may be treated separately.

26. *Progress Report.*—A weekly return of progress should be submitted to the Census Commissioner. The districts will be shown down the side of the return and the tables in the heading. For all districts for which compilation of a particular table has been finished before the week under report, a stroke will be made in black ink; for those compiled during the week a red ink stroke will be made. Where tabulation is in progress, the fact will be indicated by a cross.